

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A superconducting wire, comprising an oxide superconductor and a cladding metal for cladding said oxide superconductor, ~~a material of said cladding metal having a breaking strain of at least 30% in a stress-strain test; and~~
wherein the material of said cladding metal comprising is silver having an impurity concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm;
wherein the impurity included in said silver is at least one of Al, Fe, Cu, Ni, Si and Zn that imparts to the material a breaking strain of at least 30% in a stress-strain test.
2. (Original) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein said breaking strain falls within a range of 30% to 58%.
3. (Original) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein said breaking strain falls within a range of 45% to 58%.
4. (Original) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein a proportion of said oxide superconductor falls within a range of 25% to 70%.
5. (Original) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein the material of said cladding metal has a maximum stress of at least 180 MPa in the stress-strain test.
6. (Original) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein the material of said cladding metal contains silver and/or silver alloy.
7. (Original) The superconducting wire according to claim 1, wherein a material of said oxide superconductor contains a bismuth-based oxide superconductor.
8. (Cancelled).

9. (Withdrawn) A superconducting multifilamentary wire, comprising a plurality of the superconducting wires according to claim 1 and a second cladding metal for cladding said superconducting wires.

10. (Withdrawn) The superconducting multifilamentary wire according to claim 9, having a tape-like shape.

11. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a superconducting wire, comprising the steps of:

filling a metal cylinder made of a material of a cladding metal having a breaking strain falling within a range of 30% to 58% in a stress-strain test, with a raw powder containing a raw material of an oxide superconductor; and

subjecting said metal cylinder filled with said raw powder to plastic working at least once and heat treatment at least once.

12. (Withdrawn) The method of manufacturing a superconducting wire, according to claim 11, wherein the material of said cladding metal is silver having an impurity concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm.

13. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a superconducting multifilamentary wire, comprising the steps of:

filling a metal cylinder made of a material of a cladding metal having a breaking strain falling within a range of 30% to 58% in a stress-strain test, with a raw powder containing a raw material of an oxide superconductor;

subjecting said metal cylinder filled with said raw powder to plastic working at least once to obtain a wire;

filling a metal cylinder to serve as a material of a second cladding metal, with a plurality of said wires; and

subjecting said metal cylinder filled with said plurality of said wires to plastic working at least once and heat treatment at least once to obtain a superconducting multifilamentary wire.

14. (Withdrawn) The method of manufacturing a superconducting multifilamentary wire according to claim 13, wherein the material of said cladding metal is silver having an impurity concentration of 10 ppm to 500 ppm.